

ill at home. Analysis followed the tenets of Glaserian grounded theory methodology (Glaser 1978; 1992) until theoretical saturation was reached.

Families strive to 'do the right thing' for their child, and in response to perceived informal social rules to contain acute childhood illness within family life. Informal social rules regarding expected behaviour are learnt through 'felt or enacted criticism' during parent's encounters with others, when their children are ill. These experiences are perceived as a threat to their moral status as parents, creating 'hidden anxiety' associated with decisions to seek help. Consequently parents take action to avoid exposure to such negative scrutiny, sometimes resulting in late consultation for more serious illness. This paper will focus on exploring the contribution of 'felt or enacted criticism' to understanding parents' help seeking behaviour when their children are acutely ill at home and the lessons which can be learnt for practice in primary care.

1297

PANAX GINSENG INCLUDED HERBAL MEDICINE AND 37,047 CHILDREN'S GROWTH; A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS

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To assess the height percentile (HP) change of Panax Ginseng (PG) included herbal complex (PGhc) prescribed children with any symptom in primary care clinics, a retrospective analysis from January 2004 till December 2009 was performed at 1st visit between 3 and 12-year-old who had 2nd visit at least 6 months later. Height was measured at every visit and the HP was calculated with Korea Centers for Disease and Prevention Growth Chart. Grouping with Extremely Low height (0-3%, ELH), Very Low height (3-10%, VLH), Low height (10-25%, LH), Average Low height (25-50%, ALH), Average high height (50-75%, AHH), High height (75-90%, HH), Very High height (90-97%, VHH) and Extremely High height (97-100%, EHH) based on 1st visit measures, 37,047 children were included. The number of children and PGhc administration period (days) are listed below; ELH-1,918-43.8, VLH-4,936-39.6, LH-8,606-37.7, ALH-10,500-35.1, AHH-6,932-33.2, HH-2,923-32.0, VHH-935-28.9 and EHH-297-29.9. The HP change of ELH is $+1.8 \pm 8.5$ ($p < 0.0001$), VLH is $+2.0 \pm 10.7$ ($p < 0.0001$), LH is $+2.0 \pm 11.9$ ($p < 0.0001$), ALH is $+2.0 \pm 11.5$ ($p <$

0.0001), AHH is $+1.7 \pm 11.5$ ($p < 0.0001$), HH is $+1.0 \pm 11.3$ ($p = 0.2514$), VHH is $+0.2 \pm 10.5$ ($p = 0.3440$), EHH is -2.7 ± 16.4 ($p < 0.0001$). In the prescribed children under average height (ELH, VLH, LH and ALH), regardless of their symptoms, it significantly intends to promote height growth as well as AHH. This result suggests that PGhc may influence on the physical height upward. Further studies are needed whether Panax Ginseng has the effect of change the hormonal status among children under growing.

1298

TRAUMA PREVENTION OF CHILDREN

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Background/Objectives: Injuries in childhood are due to household and auto, hazards. The aim of the work was assessment of opinion pile of parents about safety norms.

Methods: We used questionnaire developed and maintained by the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Injury, Violence and Poison Prevention for different age groups (0-1 years, 1-4 years, and 5-9 years).

RESULTS: Research conducted 51 Parents of the children (below 1 year) .12% of the parents had never put the crib side up, that protects their babies from falling down. .14% of Mothers left their baby alone on tables or beds. Most of mothers (about 92%) were already informed about the hazards for the child, playing with too small objects.

Parents (1-9 years old children)-27% and 37, 5% of parents (1-4 years old children and) answered that the domestic injuries of their children needed consultation of a doctor. Most (59%) of the members of the families smoke with children.

Conclusion: Lack of information about heating system in the families, also auto safety ignoring and smoking high risks.